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GENERAL

U.S., USSR BEGIN TALKS ON LIMITING MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES

OW162005 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Geneva, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--Negotiators of the USA and the USSR started talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe here today. Neither side gave any details about today's talks.

The chief representative of the USA is Spurgeon Keeny, deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. His Soviet counterpart is Viktor Karpov, roving ambassador.

The talks will cover the new Soviet multiple-warhead SS-20 missile and the U.S.-made Pershing and Cruise missile.

According to NATO sources, the Soviet Union has more than 100 SS-20 missiles, each carrying three or four nuclear warheads, aimed at Western Europe.

To counter this threat from the Soviet side, NATO decided last December to base 572 medium-range Pershing and Cruise missiles in Western Europe. The missiles would be ready for deployment in about three years' time.

NATO also invited the Soviet Union to start talks about these new weapons.

The Soviet Union at first pressed its view that the USA should abandon the Pershing and Cruise missiles system and the talks should include the forward based systems, namely the planes and submarines capable of firing nuclear missiles into Soviet territory. But eventually it dropped this demand, as the Americans refused it, only agreeing to hold talks without any preconditions.

Observers here are of the opinion that the talks will be a hard, long and complicated process in the light of the strained relations between the two sides over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. A diplomat pointed out that they disagreed about everything, except a single point, that is, starting formal talks in the middle of October in Geneva.

FURTHER COMMENTARY, REPORTAGE ON UN KAMPUCHEA VOTE

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator's Article

HK160930 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 80 p 6

[Commentator's article: "A Decision Upholding Justice"]

[Text] On 13 October, the 35th UN General Assembly foiled the so-called "revised draft" which the Soviet Union and the Vietnamese authorities put forth in an attempt to cancel the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations. The Assembly also reaffirmed the legitimacy of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. This was carried by an overwhelming majority of 74 votes to 35. It was a victory for justice. It demonstrated the unpopularity of the Soviet-Vietnamese aggression, expansion and hegemonism. The result of this vote declared the complete bankruptcy of the Soviet-Vietnamese schemes concerning the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea during this UN General Assembly.

The question of the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea is by no means a simple and isolated one. It concerns the major principle of whether we should respect and safeguard the UN Charter and the generally recognized principles governing international relations. Democratic Kampuchea is an independent, neutral, nonaligned and sovereign country. The present situation in Kampuchea was caused by the savage war of aggression waged by the Vietnamese authorities supported and incited by the Soviet Union. The Heng Samrin puppet regime in Phnom Penh is propped up by the Vietnamese aggressors. [paragraph continues]

It has always been ignored by the people and can never represent Kampuchea. Just as Philippines Foreign Minister Romulo said in his speech at the UN General Assembly: The existence of the Heng Samrin puppet regime "is due to the generosity of its Vietnamese master through military force. Without this master, it would accomplish nothing and would have no power at all." When the Soviet-Vietnamese authorities were trying every possible way to plant such a puppet regime in the United Nations, they raised an important question: Is a member country of the United Nations allowed to overthrow the legitimate government of another member country by force and replace the latter with a puppet regime? At the UN rostrum, the representatives of many countries seriously pointed out: If it were allowed to do so, it would mean the complete disregard of the UN Charter and would mean that "aggression had been rewarded" by the United Nations. This would not be tolerated by countries which uphold justice and which are resolute in safeguarding the UN Charter. The result of this vote on the legitimate seat of Kampuchea correctly reflected their common wishes.

The struggle to uphold the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations was actually a fight against hegemonism and for peace in Southeast Asia and the entire world. Facts have shown that the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea constitutes an important part of the Soviet global strategy, as well as the first step taken by Vietnam to claim hegemony in Southeast Asia.

The Democratic Kampuchean Government is leading the people and armed forces in its country in heroic resistance against the Vietnamese aggressor troops. Their struggle has checked the momentum of the Soviet-Vietnamese aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and safeguarded the security of nations in the region. The fact that Democratic Kampuchea is winning constant victories in its anti-Vietnamese struggle is a matter of practical importance in upholding peace in Southeast Asia. Just as Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan said: If we tolerate or tacitly consent to acts of aggression, "we might be the next victim." Thus, he asked: "Should we deprive a country's legitimate government, which is resisting foreign aggression, of its seat at the United Nations merely because the foreign aggressors have won a temporary victory and established a puppet regime in its capital?" This statement sharply pointed out the essence of the question on the Democratic Kampuchean seat.

In order to uphold the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea, ASEAN countries have conducted many constructive activities. They have upheld justice and waged a serious and indomitable struggle against hegemonistic acts which have flagrantly trampled upon the UN Charter and principles governing international relations. The just stand and reasonable proposals of ASEAN countries have enjoyed extensive commendation and support.

What deserves our attention is that the Vietnamese authorities are still stubbornly clinging to their own position. Vietnam has not only refused to carry out the 34th UN General Assembly resolution on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea but has also brazenly vilified and slammed the UN resolution. The Soviet Union and Vietnam attempted to plant the Phnom Penh puppet regime in the United Nations for the sole purpose of covering up Vietnam's crimes of aggression and expansion by compelling the international community to acknowledge the "legitimacy" of its invasion of Kampuchea. All of the Vietnamese acts constitute a great insult to the United Nations. The struggle to uphold the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations was undoubtedly a move of major significance in asserting the role of the United Nations in safeguarding world peace.

Beijing Radio on Vote

OW170208 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Station commentary by (Guo Ping): "The International Community's Just Ruling"]

[Text] The plenary session of the UN General Assembly on 13 October resolved to accept the plenipotentiary credentials of the representative of Democratic Kampuchea by an overwhelming majority vote of 74 to 35, thereby frustrating the plot of the Soviet Union and Vietnam to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its legitimate seat in the United Nations.

This just ruling by the international community has greatly enhanced the morale of the peace-loving people of the world and has dealt a heavy blow to hegemonism.

Ever since the commencement of the UN General Assembly this year, the Soviet and Vietnamese authorities have worked hard to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its legitimate seat in the United Nations and smuggle the representative of the Heng Samrin puppet regime into the United Nations and, if Heng Samrin's representative could not be admitted for the time being, make Kampuchea's seat vacant. However, their disrupting activities were sternly denounced and opposed by justice-upholding ASEAN and other countries and was defeated.

This tragic defeat of the Soviet and Vietnamese authorities was expected because the international community knew full well that maintaining Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the United Nations was a matter of upholding the principles of the UN Charter. If replacement of Kampuchea's UN seat by the Heng Samrin clique was approved, it would be tantamount to approving a foreign country's right to trample on the UN Charter, launch armed invasion against their countries and rig up puppets at will. Just as the representative of Singapore pointed out at the 13 October UN General Assembly session, the existence of the Heng Samrin regime itself was the outcome of the 200,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in Kampuchea. If Democratic Kampuchea lost its seat in the United Nations, it would mean that a militarily stronger country could be allowed to invade a weak neighboring country, overthrow its government and impose a puppet regime on it. On this matter of important principle, justice-upholding countries of the world should rightfully demonstrate their solemn and just stand against Vietnam's aggression.

What is encouraging is that the number of countries voting in favor of Democratic Kampuchea at the UN General Assembly increased from 71 last year to 74 this year. This shows the Soviet and Vietnamese aggressors are becoming more and more unpopular.

The Soviet and Vietnamese authorities will not reconcile themselves to their defeat in the struggle over Kampuchea's UN seat and will continue their disrupting activities when the UN General Assembly discusses the Kampuchean situation in an attempt to overturn the 1979 UN resolution calling on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. However, justice will prevail over evil. Their disrupting activities can only serve to expose the true features of the big and small hegemonists and isolate them even more in the international community.

Ieng Sary Praise

OW170126 Beijing XINHUA in English 0108 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, said at a press conference here today that the General Assembly's vote for the continued seating of Democratic Kampuchea in the UN is an act of condemning the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea.

Ieng Sary declared, "This victory is of great significance."

"The vote enhances the fact that the UN Organization has lived up to its obligations in defence of its charter, of international law governing relations between states and, last but not least, of world peace," he added. "It does constitute an immense encouragement for the people and the national army of Democratic Kampuchea, who are now fighting against great odds, to go forward in their heroic struggle of resistance against the Vietnamese invaders propped up by the Soviet Union," he continued.

Ieng Sary stated, "Small and medium countries including Democratic Kampuchea feel greatly comforted in their reliance on the organization to defend their sacred right to independence and sovereignty so that no country, however powerful it is, can trample underfoot this right at its will."

"This vote is taking an active part in developing the anti-expansionist front, the immediate target of which is to get the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces of aggression from Kampuchea and Soviet forces of aggression from Afghanistan," he noted. He stressed, "After the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, only a new Kampuchean government, democratically elected without foreign interference and under the supervision of the UN, is entitled to come and take the place of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations."

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA'S UN ENVOY WANTS SRV WITHDRAWAL

OW161729 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] The United Nations, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Thiounn Prasith, representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations, said today that only if the Vietnamese troops withdraw totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea and leave the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny can an equitable and durable solution to the Kampuchean issue be found.

Addressing a UN session which began dealing with the "Kampuchean situation" this morning, Thiounn Prasith pointed out emphatically that "should the Hanoi authorities continue to carry out their aggression and genocidal war in Kampuchea and the Vietnamese troops continue to perpetrate acts of aggression and occupy Kampuchea, there would be no peace, security, stability or cooperation in Southeast Asia."

He said that the aggression against Kampuchea and the invasion of Afghanistan are part and parcel of the same global expansionist plan. This plan poses a threat to all countries in general and to the small and medium-sized countries in particular. If the Vietnamese regional expansionists succeed in annexing Kampuchea and establishing an "Indochinese federation", they would have a firm base from which to carry out further expansion in Southeast Asia. This is a great support to the aggressors in Afghanistan, he added.

Exposing the lies of the so-called "China threat" spread by Vietnam, he noted that at present 250,000 Vietnamese troops are stationed in Kampuchea and 50,000 in Laos. China lies north of Vietnam and shares no common border with Kampuchea. Vietnamese troops have launched a southward aggression against Kampuchea and penetrated deep into Thai territory. It is likely that the more the Vietnamese expansionists cry about the "China threat" from the north, the more steps they will take in their southward expansion.

He also condemned the Vietnamese authorities for grabbing large amounts of relief materials meant for the Kampuchean people and appealed to the donor nations, UN special agencies and all relevant international charity institutions to redouble their vigilance so as to distribute the relief materials directly and fairly to the entire Kampuchean people.

The Kampuchean UN representative reiterated the three-point proposal of the Democratic Kampuchean Government for a fair-minded solution to the Kampuchean problem.

U.S. SUPPORTS NONALIGNED DRAFT RESOLUTION ON KAMPUCHEA

OW170132 Beijing XINHUA in English 0114 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--The Government of the United States "strongly supports the nonaligned draft resolution sponsored by ASEAN and urges its adoption by this assembly", declared U.S. representative to the United Nations William J. Vanden Heuvel here this morning. Speaking at the General Assembly, the U.S. representative stressed that the draft resolution "outlines a practical and just solution of the basic issues of the Kampuchean problem."

The central issues of the problem of Kampuchea, he said, were "the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam and denial of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination."

He noted that 200,000 Vietnamese troops are still occupying Kampuchea and the buildup of Vietnamese troops on the western border of Kampuchea remains a threat to the security of Thailand and the region.

He said that this new initiative taken by ASEAN provided the framework of an international conference for negotiating a solution to the political, security and humanitarian issues that plague Kampuchea. "The United States wholeheartedly supports this call for a conference," he assured.

The U.S. representative rejected a Vietnamese proposal on the Kampuchean problem by saying it "does not represent an adequate basis for the resolution of the Kampuchean crisis. It fails to address the central issues of the problem and ignores the principles and obligations that Vietnam, as a member of the United Nations, is pledged to uphold."

He recalled that last year this organization adopted a resolution which called for withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea, non-interference in its internal affairs and restoration of independence, self-determination and human rights for the Khmer people. "The principles set forth in that resolution remain the proper, internationally acceptable foundation for the settlement of the Kampuchean problem," he stressed.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONTINUES DEBATE ON KAMPUCHEA

OW170805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--Vietnam remained under heavy fire for its invasion of Kampuchea on the second day of the United Nations General Assembly's debate on "the situation in Kampuchea".

Phiraphong Kasemsri, representative of Thailand, told the assembly that the Vietnamese foreign minister's "new initiative" revealed "unyielding intransigence on the part of Vietnam and is a transparent attempt to appear conciliatory in the eyes of countries situated far away from the scene of conflict. This is like adding insult to injury and we do not believe that the world will ever be misled by such a manoeuvre."

He pointed out that the doubling of the Vietnamese forces and increase in Vietnamese war materiel and sophisticated weaponry in Kampuchea had transformed that country into an "armed camp".

The representative of Austria Thomas Klestil said that his country forcefully condemned the foreign military intervention in Kampuchea. It had been carried out in violation of the territorial integrity and political sovereignty of Kampuchea and was in flagrant contradiction to the right of self-determination of the people of that country.

M. A. Bhatti, representing Pakistan, said that a grave political issue lay at the heart of the Kampuchean tragedy: foreign military intervention in the affairs of that country. He noted, "The key to the restoration of peace and tranquility in Kampuchea lies in the withdrawal of all foreign troops from that country so that its people can freely exercise their right of self-determination and be masters of their own destiny."

The representative of Sweden, Anders Thunborg, emphasized that increased tension and military buildup in the border areas between Thailand and Kampuchea were also matters of great concern. The territorial integrity of Thailand must be respected, as well as that of Kampuchea's.

The representative of Australia H.D. Anderson pointed out that the peace and security of the Southeast Asian region were dependent on a peaceful solution of the present conflict and the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. The representative of Norway, Ole Algard, stressed that an international conference on Kampuchea must ultimately lead to the total withdrawal of all foreign troops and ensure the right of all Kampuchians to determine their own future without foreign interference.

The French representative, Jacques Leprette, said that France deplored that little progress had been made in the past year towards a real solution to the problem. He asked, how the Kampuchean people could exercise their right to self-determination when foreign military troops were present. Anthony Parsons, representative of the United Kingdom, stated that the first and foremost need was for a comprehensive political solution. Such a solution should be based on an independent and neutral Kampuchea, free from any foreign military presence. He stressed, "the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is an essential part of any solution."

Representatives of Canada, Indonesia, Nigeria and other countries charged that the presence of foreign troops in Kampuchea had impeded the solution of the Kampuchean problem and constituted a grave threat to peace and security of the region.

PRC DELEGATE, OTHERS ADDRESS UN REFUGEE CONFERENCE

OW170138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0120 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Geneva, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--The 31st session of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High-Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) noted today that while strengthening the humanitarian relief efforts, the international community should endeavour to eradicate the root causes of the world refugee problems.

Delegates of various countries were alarmed at the session, which ended here this afternoon, by the ever deteriorating situation of the world refugees. The total number of refugees in the world now exceeds ten million and is still on a drastic daily increase. The expenditure of UNHCR, the biggest in the UN special agencies, has risen tremendously from about 80 million U.S. dollars in 1978 to 200 million in 1979 and is expected to reach 500 million this year. Many delegates in their statements pointed to the political aspects, namely, the root causes of the problems, although the agenda and the purpose of the session are to discuss and adopt a relief programme for the next year.

Swedish delegate H. Blix noted that the tragic list of refugees could be made much longer and that "by far, the best, the quickest and the most humane way of eliminating these man-made catastrophes is through political action, through Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea; through a peaceful settlement of the conflicts on the Horn of Africa." Japanese Delegate F. Suzuki said that Japan regarded the refugee problems as something which should be considered under their political aspects and could only be resolved by tackling its roots. Referring to the Indochinese refugees, he expressed the hope for a withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and a cessation of the massive exodus of the Vietnamese "boat people" created by the policies of the Vietnamese Government.

Dumrong Soonthornsatoon, delegate of Thailand, declared that "no durable solutions to both land and boat refugees in Indochina are possible until the problems are tackled at their root causes".

Chinese delegate Liang Yufan said, "the international community has resettled a lot of refugees, but fresh influx of exodus continues to appear from Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Harsh facts have proved that in order to tackle the refugee problem at its root, it is necessary to check the policies of aggression, expansion and persecution of people pursued by big and small hegemonism."

Delegates of African countries stressed that the sole way for the solution of the African refugee problems is to eliminate the apartheid, racial discrimination, colonialism and foreign intervention.

The session had studied and adopted a relief programme of the UNHCR in 1981.

PLENARY MEETING OF ASEAN-U.S. BUSINESS COUNCIL CLOSES

OW131730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--The ASEAN-U.S. Business Council held its second plenary meeting in Singapore on October 10 and 11, stressing the importance of closer economic cooperation between the two sides for regional security, according to reports from Singapore.

In his message of greetings to the business council meeting, U.S. President Jimmy Carter said that the interchanges of views on economic cooperation between ASEAN and U.S. business leaders and their efforts for peace, progress and stability in Southeast Asia are valued support for the respective governments' commitment to these vital objectives. He also expressed the hope that the American investment ties with ASEAN, which experienced dramatic growth in the last ten years or more, will continue to expand.

Co-Chairman of the council Charles Robinson of the U.S. said in his speech at the session that the U.S. would continue to develop relations with ASEAN countries on the basis of mutual benefit and remain committed to ASEAN's growth and security. In his speech, Wee Cho Yaw of Singapore, president of the ASEAN Chamber of Commerce and Industry, stressed that the cooperation between the U.S. and ASEAN was important today when serious conflicts have flared up in various parts of the world. He called for necessary U.S. measures to help boost ASEAN's economic growth.

It was reported that trade volume between the U.S. and ASEAN had increased to 16,000 million U.S. dollars in 1979 from 1,600 million dollars in 1965, making ASEAN the fourth major U.S. trade partner. This year their bilateral trade is expected to rise 44 to 50 per cent as compared with last year. The Business Council came into being and held its first plenary session in Manila in July 1979.

BO YIBO MEETS FOREIGN FARM MECHANIZATION EXPERTS

OW151355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met this afternoon with agricultural mechanization specialists and scholars from foreign countries who are here attending the annual academic meeting of the Chinese Agricultural Machinery Society.

Bo Yibo told the foreign guests that their reports about the advance of their countries' agriculture from manual labor to mechanization were useful as reference to China which began agricultural mechanization rather late. China took a round-about course for some time when it copied foreign ways blindly. It is now summing up experience. "We have decided to take our own road of agricultural mechanization in keeping with China's specific conditions while assimilating the strong points of foreign lands," he observed. He also gave an account of China's farm mechanization zones and the development of grain-producing centers in northeast China.

The foreign specialists are from Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia as well as from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the International Rice Research Institute. Yang Ligong, Chinese minister of agricultural machinery, was present on the occasion.

VICE DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVED BY HAROLD BROWN

OW170140 Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown met Xiao Ke, vice-minister of national defense and commandant of the Military Academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and the delegation he led at the Pentagon today. Secretary Brown and Vice-Minister Xiao Ke had conversed cordially during the meeting.

During his visit to China last January, Brown had invited a delegation of China's military academies to visit this country. Since its arrival here on October 11, the delegation has been warmly received by the U.S. military. It will visit military academies and facilities during its tour of the country.

XI ZHONGXUN, SONG PING LEAD PRC GOVERNORS ON U.S. VISIT

OW161631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--A delegation of Chinese governors left here today to start a 18-day visit to the United States at the invitation of the National Committee on United States-China Relations. The delegation is led by Xi Zhongxun, governor of Guangdong, with Song Ping, first secretary of the Gansu provincial committee of the Communist Party of China, as deputy leader. The delegation also includes Lu Dadong, Ma Xingyuan and Chen Puru, the governors of Sichuan, Fujian and Liaoning Provinces.

They are expected to have contacts with officials of various states and personages of different circles in the United States to discuss the development of relations between the two countries and promotion of understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

CARTER: U.S. TO UPHOLD IRAN'S TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

OW170940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0927 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--The United States has renewed its pledge to uphold the territorial integrity of Iran and to settle outstanding issues between the United States and Iran within the context of the release of the American hostages. President Jimmy Carter disclosed today that the administration is stepping up diplomatic activities to this end. He told a meeting that the American hostages are all safe and three of them have been in contact with the U.S. Government.

President Carter and Secretary Muskie have expressed their willingness to confer with the Iranian prime minister. Speaking in Yatesville, Pennsylvania, yesterday, President Carter declared, "The United States remains committed to the proposition that the national security and integrity of Iran is in the interest of national stability." "We oppose any effort to dismember Iran, to cut away part of it and separate it from the rest of Iran," he said. At the State Department, Secretary Edmund Muskie said today, "If the hostages were returned, the (U.S.) sanctions would automatically go off."

State Department spokesman John Trattner today restated the U.S. position on the hostage issue saying that the U.S. Government "continues to pursue in every channel and spares no effort to get the speedy release of our people being held hostage in Iran." "Our position remains that all outstanding issues between Iran and the U.S. can be discussed and settled in the context of the release of the hostages." "We don't believe it is in Iran's interest to continue holding those people," he said.

Commenting on Iran's decision to send Prime Minister Mohammed 'Ali Raja'i to the United Nations General Assembly, Trattner said, "We think it is useful and encouraging, even, that Iran has decided to bring its case to the United Nations and we will certainly hope a solution can be found by and through the United Nations".

NEW TREND EMERGES IN SOVIET OIL EXPORTS TO WEST

OW151619 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Vienna, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--In spite of the fact that 54 percent of both oil and oil products went to the CEMA countries, a new trend in Soviet oil exports emerged: The growth of exports to the West far surpassed those to Eastern European nations. Oil exports to the Western world by the Soviet Union in 1979 shot up by 17 per cent over the previous year, reaching 69.2 million tons. During the same period oil exports to Eastern European countries rose by only two percent, according to the latest issue of the international economic magazine EAST-WEST CONTACT published here.

According to the figures given by the magazine, the Soviet Union sold a total of 164 million tons of crude oil and 42 million tons of oil products last year.

The magazine held that the reason for the slowdown in the growth of exports to Eastern European countries is that the Soviet Union sought to earn as much money as possible. Although its oil outflow to Western Europe was eight percent less than that to Eastern Europe, the resulting income was 4,400 million U.S. dollars more.

The report said the increase of oil sales to Western countries could help the Soviet Union balance its trade deficit with the West. In 1979, oil exports amounted to 56 percent of its total exports to Western nations. If sales of natural gas are added, the figure would reach around 64 percent. The Soviet Union earned 13,400 million U.S. dollars last year from the sales of oil to the West.

PROBLEMS, DIFFICULTIES REPORTED IN SOVIET RAILROAD SYSTEM

OW170115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1531 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Soviet transportation, particularly railroad transportation, is far from meeting the needs of the national economy. In this year's issue No 3, the Soviet magazine ECONOMIC PROBLEMS says: "This has undermined the cycle of normal production and lowered the pace and efficiency of production."

According to Soviet press reports, Soviet railroad transportation has always been in a state of "high tension." The volume of freight transport has far surpassed the normal railroad transport capacity, consequently the rate of increase in freight transportation has apparently been curtailed.

The length of the Soviet railroad trunk lines is 11 percent of the total length of world railroad lines but the volume of its freight transport is 54.3 percent of the total volume of world railroad freight transport. This is about 280 percent more than the volume of the U.S. railroads.

Another problem for Soviet railroads is that the track mileage of railroad cars is too high, five or six times higher than that of the United States and the Western European nations. However, even under such a tense situation, there are still tens of millions of tons of goods which the Soviet railroad is incapable of delivering or are piled up by the wayside as the year goes on, thus causing a serious loss to the national economy.

The Soviet leaders feel uneasy about the difficulties which have long existed in railroad transportation. In 1979, Brezhnev criticized the Soviet minister of communications by name, blaming him for being unable to change the tense situation in railroad transportation and thus "seriously undermining the important freight transportation plan." In March this year, the Soviet Union reached a decision and took a series of measures to improve railroad transportation. However, in view of the material released by the Soviet press, the tense situation in Soviet railroad transportation continues to develop.

XINHUA CITES VODK ON GUERRILLA RAIDS ON SRV TROOPS

OW170807 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--Kampuchean guerrillas killed a Vietnamese major and wounded six Vietnamese soldiers in a surprise raid on a group of Vietnamese at the Daeum Kor bazaar in Phnom Penh, on September 5, Radio Democratic Kampuchean reports today.

On September 17, the guerrillas killed a Vietnamese lieutenant in the Stung Meanchey bazaar. They killed two Vietnamese including a second lieutenant in Pochen Tong on September 22. 12 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and eight wounded in Tuk Thla on the road from the Pochen Tong Airport to Phnom Penh on September 27.

On October 4 the guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese stronghold in Samrong village, Chhep District, Preah Vihear Province, and killed or wounded 16 Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed some barracks and a depot.

On October 8 the guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese stronghold in Preah Vihear Leav village, Sambau District, Kratie Province and put out of action 24 soldiers. A Vietnamese captain was shot dead during a fight among the soldiers after the departure of the guerrillas.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY ATTACKS UN VOTE ON KAMPUCHEA

OW161645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities have made accusations against the vote at the United Nations General Assembly, in which an overwhelming majority favoured retaining Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the UN.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in a statement yesterday called the justice-upholding UN resolution a "wrong action" that "goes counter to the spirit of the UN Charter, justice, morality and international law."

Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN in a commentary the same day called the majority which voted against the Soviet-Vietnamese amendment one "which does not represent justice, conscience and honour" and "has brought shame on the United Nations." It attacked the United States, Britain, China, Japan, West Germany, Australia and ASEAN nations by name and claimed that "this unjust voting cannot change the balance of forces" between revolution and counter-revolution, and that the situation in Kampuchea "cannot be reversed merely by a vote."

THAI GENERAL VIEWS THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER SITUATION

OW161659 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--A Thai general said today that after another political setback in the representation issue of Democratic Kampuchea at the UN General Assembly, Vietnam would take fresh military actions in Kampuchea.

General Som Kataphan, director of the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces told newsmen at a press conference here today that recently Vietnam had transferred more troops to the Thai-Kampuchean border region, built more fortifications and shipped more arms. All signs indicated, he said, the Vietnamese troops would launch fresh large-scale "mopping-up" operations against the armed forces led by Democratic Kampuchea and other Kampuchean resistance forces.

Meanwhile, he added, Vietnam would launch another invasion into Thailand, probably occupy a certain part of the Thai border area temporarily. "The Thai Army will further heighten its vigilance and stand ready to resist any action in violation of its sovereignty and defend its homeland," he said. The general noted that last month, Vietnamese troops captured 68 Thai villagers engaging in business in the border areas. They were interrogated and made to tell information about the strength, strongholds and equipment of the Thai border defense forces.

He said the Kampuchean people's resentment over the Vietnamese occupation had been growing. Recently, more than 300 Kampuchean people from Phnom Penh and western Kampuchea had fled the occupied regions and taken refuge in the border areas. Even some army men in Phnom Penh also took actions to resist the Vietnamese control.

A representative of the Royal Thai Army headquarters told the press conference that in the last month, Vietnamese agents were frequently dispatched into Ta Phraya District of Prachinburi Province to collect military information.

MALAYSIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW161332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--The president of the Senate of Malaysia, Tun Omar Yoke Lin Ong, Mrs Ong and a Malaysian parliamentary delegation left here by train today for home via Hong Kong at the end of their eleven-day visit to China.

Before his departure, Yoke Lin Ong said that the visit by the first Malaysian parliamentary delegation he has led in China was successful. It promoted mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries, and heralded a bright future in the relations between China and Malaysia.

During their stay in Guangzhou, they visited China's export commodities fair, a ceramics workshop in Shiwan, Fushan City, and scenic spots and historical sites.

Seeing them off at the railway station were Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Zhong Ming, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress; and Luo Fanqun, vice-chairman of the Guangzhou City Revolutionary Committee. The Malaysian ambassador to China, Mr A.S. Talalla, was also present.

XINHUA Interview

OW170828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Hong Kong, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--President of the Senate of Malaysia, Tun Omar Yoke Lin Ong, told XINHUA here today that Malaysia and China share the same point of view on the Kampuchean problem. They uphold the five principles of peaceful coexistence and call for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people may choose their own government without any foreign interference.

Tun Omar Yoke Lin Ong, who arrived here yesterday from Guangzhou from an official visit to China, said that he was moved by the feelings of friendship shown by the Chinese people and government to him and the Malaysian Government. He expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly relations between Malaysia and China since they established diplomatic relations six and a half years ago. He praised the Chinese Government's support for the ASEAN countries' proposal to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

SOVIET UNION SENDS REINFORCEMENTS TO AFGHANISTAN

OW161240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--More Soviet troops have reached Afghanistan to reinforce the Soviet occupation forces there in the past few months, said an AFP report quoting highly-placed French sources here today.

The numerical strength of the Soviet expeditionary force in Afghanistan has reached 85,000--the same level as before the partial troop withdrawal Moscow announced last summer. This force has reorganised itself and increased its firepower to cope with guerrilla resistance. There are now more Soviet helicopters in Afghanistan and the expeditionary force is armed with a new-type submachinegun.

In a recent assault in the Pangshir Valley northeast of Kabul, Soviet troops suffered "severe" losses in manpower and equipment, mainly armoured vehicles. It seems they have failed to maintain a steady control of certain cities, especially Herat, these sources said.

Only half of the 35,000 men in the government forces are operative, the sources said. What's more, they do not seem to enjoy great trust from the Soviets. Their anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons have been taken away by the Soviets for fear that they might finally fall into the hands of the resistance fighters.

The highly-placed French sources said that the resistance movement seems to have improved their fighting skill and possess some modern weapons, some of which captured from the government forces.

SRI LANKA PARLIAMENT DEPRIVES BANDARANAIKE OF RIGHTS

OW170222 Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Colombo, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--The Sri Lanka Parliament adopted a resolution tonight to impose civic disability for seven years on former Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike and expel her from Parliament.

The resolution was moved this afternoon by Prime Minister R. Premadasa in accordance with a recommendation of the special presidential commission of inquiry which charged Mrs Bandaranaike with misuse and abuse of power during her tenure of office. The debate on the resolution was heated and lengthy.

A. Amirthalingam, leader of the opposition in Parliament, secretary general of the Tamil United Front stated in the debate that since Mrs Bandaranaike has made an application to the Supreme Court to quash the findings of the special presidential commission of inquiry, the matter is sub-judice and should not be voted by Parliament until the court determines it.

In a one hour statement in Parliament, Mrs Bandaranaike said, the United National Party had made several attempts to remove her from politics. All types of campaigns were tried to achieve this and the deprivation of civic rights is its last attempt. She would continue to lead Sri Lanka Freedom Party and serve the people, even though she be deprived of her civic rights and expelled from Parliament, she added.

FURTHER ON FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO BEIJING

Gu Mu, Deniau Meeting

OW162050 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] On the morning of 16 October Vice Premier Gu Mu met with Jean-Francois Deniau, minister delegate in the office of the prime minister in charge of administrative reforms and former minister of foreign trade, who is accompanying President Giscard d'Estaing on his visit to China.

Fang Yi at Reception

OW161550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--Visiting French President Giscard d'Estaing and Madame Giscard d'Estaing gave a reception in honour of noted Chinese scholars, specialists, musicians, painters, singers, dancers and sportsmen at the residence of the French ambassador to China this evening.

In their lively chats, those Chinese present who had studied in or visited France recalled their experiences in France and the profound friendship they had forged with the French people. Many others talked about their latest successes in their work. President Giscard d'Estaing welcomed them to France and looked forward to the continuous development of the cultural exchanges between France and China.

Madame Giscard d'Estaing visited the Chinese opera school this afternoon. At the reception, she told XINHUA that she was deeply impressed by the quality of the young people's work. "I hope more Chinese Beijing Opera troupes will go to France. Many Parisians would like to see the Beijing Opera." Talking about her stay in China, she said: "I have been accorded a warm welcome in China. I am convinced that the president's visit will foster the cultural exchanges between France and China."

Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi and Minister of Culture Huang Zhen attended the reception.

Hua, Giscard at Ballet

OW161640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--President Giscard d'Estaing was so delighted by a Chinese performance of the French ballet "Sylvia" tonight that he promptly extended an invitation to three young Chinese dancers to join l'Opera de Paris in a presentation of the ballet a year from now.

The occasion was a cultural evening arranged by China's Ministry of Culture in honor of the French President and Madame Giscard d'Estaing, at which "Sylvia" was presented by China's Central Ballet Troupe.

Chairman Hua Guofeng accompanied the distinguished French guests at the performance.

During the intermission, Chairman Hua Guofeng and President and Madame Giscard d'Estaing had a cordial meeting with the three French artists who had helped the Chinese dancers in rehearsing the ballet--Madame Lycette Darsonval, prima ballerina of l'Opera De Paris; M. Bernard Dayde, the scenery designer; and M Pascal Vincent, the ballet master--as well as the leaders, principal dancers and technicians of the Central Ballet Troupe. In a most amicable conversation, Hua Guofeng thanked the French artists for the great deal of work they had done in helping the Chinese dancers. Madame Darsonval said that the young Chinese artists have a very good technique and that they dance very well.

President Giscard d'Estaing acclaimed the Chinese dancers for their excellent performance. He said that L'Opera de Paris will present "Sylvia" in about a year and he will invite the three major Chinese dancers to join its performance. When Zhang Dandan, the girl who played the part of Sylvia, and Ying Runsheng, the boy who acted the shepherd Aminta, said that they were afraid they might not be up to standard, the president said: "You should not be timid. You are very young and you should encourage one another. L'Opera de Paris will cooperate with you in the performance."

The three-act ballet, which sings the praise of freedom and love, has been in the repertoire of L'Opera de Paris for over a century. It is the first ballet which has been directed by artists from L'Opera de Paris outside France in 30 years.

The Chinese dancers' performance tonight drew rounds of enthusiastic applause. At the end of the ballet, President and Madame Giscard d'Estaing, in the company of Chairman Hua Guofeng and Minister of Culture Huang Zhen, mounted the stage, presented a basket of flowers to the dancers and shook hands with them in congratulation of their success.

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW170910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0901 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and visiting French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing held a private meeting today in the Great Hall of the People.

Prior to the meeting, in the presence of newsmen, Deng Xiaoping remarked that President Giscard d'Estaing had planned to visit China as early as in 1974, and said "We are very happy that his aspiration has now come true." "I welcome President and Mme Giscard d'Estaing to visit China," he said.

President Giscard d'Estaing expressed his desire to acquire a better understanding of China's new situation and new policies.

After the meeting, Deng Xiaoping hosted a luncheon in honour of President and Mme Giscard d'Estaing and other guests from France. Earlier this morning, Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, held talks with Jean Francois-Poncet, French minister of foreign affairs. They exchanged views on the current international situation, focusing on the situation in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Middle East.

Deng Impressions on Meeting

OW170918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0907 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--"The world today is, without doubt, increasingly unstable and eventful," Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, said today in an interview with French T.V. reporters.

"We should do everything possible so that people will unite to oppose hegemonism, postpone the outbreak of a world war and safeguard world peace," he said in reply to a question.

Deng Xiaoping met the French reporters upon emerging from a private meeting with visiting French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Speaking about his impressions of the meeting, Deng Xiaoping said, "We had a free and cordial exchange of views. We are in agreement on many points."

Questioned by one French reporter about the main topics covered in the meeting, Deng Xiaoping said, "Our conversation focused on questions of global strategy. We feel uneasy about the current international situation but, at the same time, we are full of confidence."

Asked if the French president also felt uneasy about the present situation, Deng Xiaoping said, "Yes. I think this is only natural, for many people in the world are uneasy about the situation." Another reporter asked about China's view of France's international role and Deng Xiaoping said that France could play a very big role.

Deng Xiaoping also paid tribute to the French people and French revolution for "their great contributions to humanity." He said that relations between China and France are deep and that the two peoples understand each other.

"It is my belief that reciprocal visits and exchange of views between Chinese and French leaders will help deepen Sino-French relations, strengthen the ties of friendship between the two peoples and promote their cooperation," the vice-chairman stated.

Nuclear Powerplant Pact

OW171046 Hong Kong AFP in English 1041 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct (AFP)--France and China have signed an "agreement in principle" on the purchase by China of two French nuclear power stations in China, visiting French President Giscard d'Estaing announced here today.

He said the two countries had found a "solution" to a "financing problem" which had led to the suspension in 1978 of the sale to China of two French power stations of 900 megawatts each, worth about 950 million dollars.

"We were able to offer a financing formula which takes into account the particular nature of China's situation and therefore the way is now clear for continuing technical discussions between the firms," the French leader said.

He added that according to the Chinese side these discussions would be able to get under way "shortly".

President Giscard d'Estaing stressed that the agreement in principle covered the two power stations in their entirety.

French Minister in Charge of Administrative Reforms Jean-Francois Deniau meanwhile indicated that the two power stations comprised "two units of 900 megawatts each placed side by side, which means a reduction of the cost insofar as there are joint services".

He said China had not determined the location of these stations. The choice is between Guangzhou and Shanghai, he added.

As foreign trade minister, Mr Deniau personally negotiated the agreement on the two power plants in 1978. He said the agreement had to be "shelved" at the time in view of China's "readjustment" policy.

The French minister noted that China's leaders had now decided to revive the agreement after realising that in the context of their country's economic development, "energy is a bottleneck".

On financial provisions of the agreement, Mr Deniau said they were "the general conditions we set regarding nuclear power plants."

I. 17 Oct 80

G 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

Zhao, Giscard Final Talks

OW171348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1334 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--China and France decided today that they will hold ministerial consultations whenever necessary as well as regular exchange of views on major international issues.

This decision was reached at the final and plenary round of talks between Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and the president of France, Giscard d'Estaing, here this afternoon which marked the successful conclusion of the Sino-French talks.

Sources at the talks disclosed that the Chinese and French leaders discussed a wide range of international issues and bilateral relations. They expressed common or similar views on many points.

Both sides felt uneasy about the further deterioration of the international situation during the past year, showing concern in particular over the state of affairs in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Middle East. The two leaders appealed for efforts by the parties concerned and the Islamic countries to help achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict between Iran and Iraq at the earliest possible date.

The Chinese side expressed hope that France and the other West European countries will continue to bring into play their initiative and active role in international affairs. The French side hoped that China will further display its positive role in international affairs in general and among the Third World countries in particular.

In the economic field, the two sides reviewed the satisfactory growth of economic relations and trade between China and France over the years and stressed that the two governments should continue to work and improve these relations. An agreement was reached in principle between the two governments on China's import of complete sets of equipment for atomic power plants from France and on technical cooperation in this regard.

At the start of today's talks, French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Minister Jean-Francois Deniau and Vice-Premier Gu Mu, reported the results of their counterpart talks to the two leaders.

In a final statement toward the end of the talks, President Giscard d'Estaing expressed satisfaction at the results of the talks and his gratitude to the Chinese side for the warm hospitality accorded him. Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the talks were sincere, cordial, friendly and fruitful and that they will promote friendly cooperation between the two countries.

VICE PREMIER FANG YI MEETS UK ATMOSPHERIC PHYSICS EXPERTS

OW141559 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Fang Yi, vice-premier and president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, today met with a four-member group of British experts on atmospheric physics led by Sir John Mason, senior vice-president of the Royal Society and director-general of the Meteorological Office. They had a friendly conversation on expanding academic exchanges in atmospheric physics between the two sides. Arriving in Beijing on October 9, the British experts are here to attend a week-long symposium on atmospheric physics sponsored jointly by the Institute of Atmospheric Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the British Meteorological Office. The visitors are also scheduled to have academic exchanges with the Central Meteorological Bureau of China.

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G 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

CALLAGHAN RESIGNS AS BRITISH LABOR PARTY LEADER

OW160304 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] London, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Former British Prime Minister James Callaghan resigned as leader of the opposition Labour Party here today.

He announced his resignation at a Labour shadow cabinet meeting this afternoon. Later, the shadow cabinet decided to convene a special meeting on October 28 by the Labour parliamentary party to discuss election of the next party leader.

Observers here said that Callaghan's resignation has thrown the Labour Party into a controversy over how to elect a successor, as its moderates and left-wingers are struggling for the control of the party leadership.

Traditionally, the election of the party leader has been restricted to Labour members of Parliament. But at the Labour's annual conference earlier this month, the party voted in a resolution to widen the franchise to trade unions and constituency labour parties. However, delegates failed to agree on a new election method. The conference agreed to hold a special conference next January to decide on the issue.

It is believed that the widening of the franchise favours the left-wingers and betters the chances of their candidates. The parliamentary Labour Party is predominantly moderate. So the left urged Callaghan to stay on until the new election method is decided in January. On the other hand, the moderates pressed Callaghan to step down so that they could go ahead with the election of a moderate leader by the 268 Labour MP's. Callaghan's resignation today is generally seen here as being in favour of the moderates. It was reported that former Finance Minister Denis Healy is a front runner for the next party leader for he is favoured to win the votes of members of Parliament.

Callaghan, 68, became Labour Party leader and British prime minister in 1976. He resigned as prime minister in 1979 after the Labour Party was defeated in the general election.

DEATH OF ITALIAN CP CHAIRMAN LUIGI LONGO NOTED

OW162012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--Chairman of the Italian Communist Party Luigi Longo passed away here this morning at the age of 80.

Luigi Longo was one of the leaders of the Italian Communist Party. In the 1920's, he took an active part in the anti-fascist movement against Mussolini and was jailed and exiled repeatedly. In the 1930's, he led the international brigades in Spain to fight against Franco's fascist regime. During the Second World War, as leader of the Italian Communist Party, he organized the popular resistance to engage the German and Italian fascists in guerrilla wars. After 1946, he had been member of the Constituent Assembly and later member of Parliament. In 1964, he was general secretary of the Central Committee and since 1972, chairman, of the Italian Communist Party.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN--Madrid, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--New Chinese Ambassador to Spain Zhang Shijie presented credentials to Spanish King Juan Carlos today. In a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese ambassador, the Spanish king expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the two countries, especially their economic cooperation, would be strengthened. He also expressed his desire to visit China again and wished Chinese leaders to visit his country. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 10 Oct 80 OW]

GDR CAUSES NEW CRISIS IN RELATIONS WITH FRG

OW162010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--Relations between the Democratic Republic of Germany (GDR) and the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) have faced crisis again after being not so strained in recent years, according to foreign reports.

The new crisis came to the surface as a result of a speech made by leader of GDR Erich Honecker on October 13 and the new regulations with regard to tourism adopted by the GDR Government on the same day.

On October 13, Honecker made an address at a meeting of party activists in Gera, charging West Germany and other Western countries for stirring up an unprecedented anti-Poland "demagogic wave".

He also attacked the United States, West Germany and some other countries for "constantly stepping up the arms race" and "going hand-in-hand to frequently intervene in the internal affairs of other countries."

On the same day, the East German Government began to carry out the new regulations governing the exchange of foreign currency.

These actions aroused quick repercussions from the West German side. A spokesman of the West German Government told pressmen on October 14 that Honecker's speech and the new regulations carried out by the East German Government were "a bad omen" and "have seriously worsened" the relations between the two German states.

West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt reportedly suspended his vacation and returned to Bonn yesterday to preside over a cabinet meeting at which Honecker's speech and the above-mentioned East German regulations were discussed. Schmidt described the East German decision as a "retrogression".

Western news agencies held that the recent stiff attitude of East Germany towards West Germany was related to the situation in Poland.

POLISH LEADER SAYS PROCESS OF CHANGE 'IRREVERSIBLE'

OW161246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The top Polish party leader told press, radio and television reporters here this evening that the present process of change is "irreversible", but the change has been "really too slow" in coming.

Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the United Workers' Party, appealed to the people to accelerate the process of change that has taken place in this country.

He noted the "inordinate sluggishness" in carrying out the directives passed by the 6th plenary session of the party Central Committee.

Meeting newsmen in the party Central Committee building, he emphasized that a more thorough inquiry was needed to find the root cause of the recent crisis. At the same time, he said, there should be a sound program of action.

Kania reiterated his party's support for the new independent and autonomous trade unions, because "a section of the working class see in them a guarantee that the party will commit no more of these mistakes."

The organisers of the new trade unions, he said, have stressed their agreement with the fundamental principles of socialism.

U.S., EGYPTIAN FORCES TO CONDUCT JOINT EXERCISES

OW170228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--A 1400-soldier unit from the U.S. Army along with 12 A-7 tactical aircraft of the U.S. Air Force is due in Egypt on November 13 for a specific period during which it will conduct joint exercises with the Egyptian Armed Forces.

This was announced by Egyptian Defence Minister Ahmed Badawi in an exclusive statement to the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY when he watched the annual Egyptian naval manoeuvre in Alexandria today.

This will be the first overseas exercises of the U.S. new Rapid Deployment Force units which were organized last March on the orders of President Carter after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The aim of the exercises is reportedly to exchange combat know-how and to test the various kinds of American and Egyptian arms.

General Badawi said that in the near future a similar Egyptian unit would be sent to the United States to hold joint exercises with the U.S. Army.

ADDITIONS TO ZHAO ZIYANG, ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE HOLD TALKS

The following additions to the item entitled "Zhao Ziyang, Zimbabwe's Mugabe hold talks in Beijing," published in the 14 October People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT on page 16, are supplied from RENMIN RIBAO of 14 October:

On page 16, in the second line of the second paragraph, insert after "people" Mr Mugabe said: "This is my first visit to Beijing after the independence of Zimbabwe. He thanked the Chinese Government..."

In the same paragraph, fourth line, insert new paragraph after "brothers": "After this, he talked about Zimbabwe's political and economic conditions since its independence and about its domestic and foreign policies. He hoped that..."

In the third paragraph, fourth line insert the word "just" before "struggle."

In the same paragraph, last line insert after "China": "at a time that suits his convenience."

In the last paragraph, last line insert after "morning": "and were greeted at the airport by Huang Hua."

BRIEFS

ACROBATS KENYAN TOUR--Nairobi, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--The Shanxi acrobatic troupe of China left here for Somalia this afternoon after a 17-day performance tour in this country. The Chinese acrobats gave 11 performances for about 120,000 spectators in Nairobi, Kisumu, Kakamega and Mombasa. Wherever they went, they were accorded a warm welcome and friendly reception by local authorities and people. On October 4, President Daniel Moi received all the members of the troupe and highly praised their thrilling shows. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 13 Oct 80 OW]

DECADE OF SINO-CANADIAN RELATIONS MARKED IN OTTAWA

OW161250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Ottawa, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Canadian Minister of External Affairs Mark MacGuigan assured the Chinese ambassador here this evening that his government was "looking forward to further cooperation with the younger generation of the Chinese leadership in the future."

Speaking at a dinner hosted by Chinese ambassador Wang Tong to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Canadian diplomatic relations, MacGuigan said that the anniversary "is of great significance. The good relationship and co-operation are very important to world peace. They are also very important for the interests of our two countries." "We have supported each other in the fight against foreign aggression," he added.

In his toast, Wang Tong said that in the past ten years, "the friendly relations between our two countries and peoples have been gradually strengthened and expanded. Trade volume has increased by four times, and exchanges in culture, education, science and technology are becoming more frequent with each passing day." He said he believed that there would be further development of Sino-Canadian relationship in the second decade.

CANADA DETAINS SOVIET SHIP FOR NON-PAYMENT OF OLD DEBT

OW170133 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0318 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Summary] Ottawa, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--Carrying trucks and tractors, the Soviet 3,000-ton freighter Stanislavskiy slowly sailed into Toronto Harbor at 0300 on 3 October. "When it anchored at the wharf, a local judiciary executive officer went on board and posted a notice on the cabin bulkhead. After reading the notice, the captain realized that his ship had been taken into custody by Canada in lieu of repayment of a debt by the Soviet Government. The 35 crew members were not included."

In 1967, a publishing house in Ottawa was asked by the Soviet Embassy to print 150,000 copies of pamphlets to be distributed at the world exposition in Montreal. However, after the pamphlets had been printed, the Soviet Embassy told the publishing house that it no longer wanted them and refused to pay for them according to contract. The publishing house filed a law suit and in 1973 the higher court in Ontario handed down a judgment by default that the Soviet Union pay the publishing house Can \$26,000 (with compound interest). The Soviet Embassy simply ignored it.

The captain of this freighter (which the Canadian authorities verified as belonging to the Soviet Government) has been told that according to the court decision, his freighter will remain in the harbor after being unloaded and will be auctioned for payment of the debt if the Soviet Government did not pay the money owed the publishing house.

AFP: GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS NUCLEAR TEST EXPLOSION

OW170238 Hong Kong AFP in English 0232 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct (AFP)--A Chinese Government spokesman confirmed early this morning that Beijing held a nuclear test yesterday, but declined to give any further details.

The United States Energy Department said Thursday that the explosion was an atmospheric test, at the Lop Nor testing region in northwestern China. The blast, amounting to between 200 kilotons and one megaton, took place at 0430 GMT yesterday, the Energy Department said.

The test was held on the anniversary of China's first atomic explosion, which took place on October 16, 1964. It was China's 20th, and its first this year.

URBAN PLANNERS URGE ELIMINATING LEFT-DEVIATIONIST IDEAS

OW161406 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--XINHUA reporter Yaozhong reports: In discussing urban construction over the past few days, delegates to the National Urban Planning Conference pointed out: Only by eliminating the pernicious influence of left-deviationist ideas can we set China's urban construction on the right track.

The delegates said: Owing to the influence of left-deviationist ideas, for a fairly long time some localities have regarded urban construction as practicing revisionism. Some even put undue emphasis on the need for cities to emulate the rural areas.

The delegates from Guizhou and Hunan said: Some new industrial bases possess the necessary conditions for forming all urban centers conducive to production and convenient for residents. In actual practice, however, factory plants, workshops and various facilities are widely separated. The living quarters of workers and staff are mixed with peasant households, strongly inconveniencing both production and livelihood. With a population of nearly 300,000, Guizhou Province's Liupanshui Municipality is scattered over more than 50 urban clusters, with one cluster being several kilometers, dozens of kilometers or even 200 kilometers from another. It often happens that a factory occupies an entire valley while an organization occupies a hill. This inconveniences all parties concerned.

The practice of only paying attention to production while neglecting livelihood and consumption is another manifestation of the past influence of left-deviationist ideas in urban construction. This has caused serious disproportions between the "bone" and the "flesh" of cities.

Guangdong delegates said: Many cities in Guangdong still lack necessary facilities. In some cities "drinking water is unclean, streetlights are not lit, roads are rough and telephones do not work."

Liaoning delegates said: We used to launch movements for boosting construction. We blindly followed slogans and eagerly rushed headlong into mass action. For instance, a movement was once launched to criticize urban construction as "too grand in scale, too demanding in standards, too expansive in area and too rash in seeking things new." Later on, undue emphasis was placed on "high standards for production facilities and low standards for private dwellings" to the neglect of objective conditions. As a result, simply constructed houses mushroomed in the cities. It was also advocated that cities must be village-like. To achieve this effect, sewers were not constructed around residential houses and running water facilities were not installed. In some cities, even where clay is scarce, the building of mud-thatched houses was still required. Consequently, the cost of building mud-thatched houses was higher than that of building with brick. Thus, not only were inhabitants inconvenienced but economic losses were incurred.

A delegate of the State Administration for Urban Construction said: The average living space for urban dwellers is even less than that in the early postliberation period. There is a water shortage of 8 million dun daily for all of China's cities. Because of this, many factories are frequently compelled to suspend all or part of their production, inhabitants of highrise apartment buildings often have no water and there is an acute shortage of urban public transportation.

Many delegates maintained: Left-deviationist ideas are also reflected in the way that architectural art and urban beautification are regarded as bourgeois sentimentalism. Therefore, historical sites, scenic spots and parks in many cities were destroyed some years ago. According to a rough estimate of China's 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, more than 11,000 hectares of public parks and green areas have been illegally seized. This represents one-fifth of the total parks and greenery in the cities. In the garden city of Suzhou Municipality, paper mills are built on the upper reaches of rivers, chemical industrial plants on the perimeter of the city, and printing and dyeing mills in the downtown area. Numerous smokestacks and water towers are seen everywhere in the smog-shrouded city. Beautiful Suzhou has now been badly polluted.

ECONOMICS INSTITUTE HEAD DISCUSSES FISHERY PRODUCTION

OW161419 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0236 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Jinan, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--At the recent national symposium on the theory of fishery economics, Zhan Wu, director of the Agricultural Economics Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences of China, said that the implementation of a specialized system of responsibility under the unified management of production teams is the "panacea" for consolidating and developing fishery production. Facts have proven that units that implement the system of signing production or work contracts with groups, teams, households or individuals specialized in fishery develop very quickly.

Zhan Wu pointed out: At present, the rate of surface water utilization in China is quite low. Less than 15 percent of the 7.4 million mu of shallow sea river surface is being used. Only 48 of the 75 million mu of fresh water surface area is being used. There is even low production in those areas that are being utilized, where the per mu yield of aquatic products amounts to only about 30 jin. The per mu yield of the 36 million mu of lake and water reservoir surface is only slightly over 10 jin of the average. Therefore, a number of collective fishing units have been suffering losses over a protracted period.

As far as production teams are concerned, one of the fundamental reasons for the losses is that egalitarianism is prevalent to a serious extent. The concept of "iron rice bowl" and "eating from the same pot and thus receiving equal benefits" also prevails and leads to a lack of economic motivation. Implementing a specialized system of responsibility and linking the interests of the collective with those of producers will greatly arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses in carrying out production and making good use of every mu of water surface in the country.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON USE OF LENIN'S QUOTATIONS

HK160654 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Lu Xiang (7627 3276): "Some Queries About the Article 'Concrete Analysis in Light of Specific Conditions'"]

[Text] Comrade Zhang Wenhuan wrote an article entitled "Concrete Analysis in Light of Specific Conditions" [RENMIN RIBAO 12 August 1980, p 5] to discuss the question of how Lenin's quotations should be used.

The aim and views of the article are quite good and I warmly support and agree with them. This is really a very important issue and comrades in theoretical circles should encourage each other in this discussion. However, I find that some of the quotations from Lenin and their analyses in the article are not quite in line with their original meaning. So as not to incorrectly relay Lenin's messages, I would like to discuss my views with the author.

An important argument of the author held that for some time after the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin advocates "using the method of dictatorship to deal with the petite-bourgeoisie" and "thoroughly exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat to counter the vacillation of the petite-bourgeoisie," and that it was "due to changes in the situation" that Lenin later changed this stand. He also cited several passages from Lenin's writings as proof. His argument is not quite appropriate and his understanding of Lenin's quotations is not very accurate.

It is true that the struggle between the petite-bourgeoisie and the proletariat in Russia was very sharp and acute following the victory of the October Revolution. Lenin had indeed pointed out more than once that "petite-bourgeois spontaneity is the principal enemy of socialism in our country." However, it seems that Lenin had never advocated in general terms that we should "use the method of dictatorship to deal with the petite-bourgeoisie" and "thoroughly exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat to counter the vacillation of the petite-bourgeoisie." Why? Generally speaking this does not tally with the basic Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and is not in keeping with the basic Marxist view toward the petite-bourgeoisie (who are laborers as well as private owners). Even Zhang Wenhuan's quoted proofs do not seem to hold water.

One of the quotations cited in Zhang's article was: "The dictatorship of the proletariat is a persistent struggle--bloody and bloodless, violent and peaceful, military and economic, educational and administrative--against the forces and traditions of the old society." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 200) This is one of Lenin's famous sayings on the dictatorship of the proletariat. It was taken from "'Left-Wing' Communism, an Infantile Disorder" written in April 1920. The author explained: "What Lenin meant here by 'the forces and traditions of the old society' chiefly refers to petite-bourgeois spontaneity. To be more specific, it means waging a struggle against speculation by the petty commodity producers (chiefly peasants) and petty proprietors. We can understand why a 'bloodless,' 'peaceful,' 'economic, educational and administrative' struggle was waged against the petite-bourgeoisie.... However, the waging of a 'bloody,' 'violent' and 'military' struggle against the petite-bourgeoisie was entirely determined by the specific historical conditions in Russia at that time."

For the time being, let us leave our "the specific historical conditions in Russia at that time." Did Lenin really advocate, as the author said, "waging a 'bloody,' 'violent' and 'military' struggle against the petty bourgeoisie?" I don't think so. Let us see what Lenin said right before this passage (same page, same paragraph). Lenin said: "The abolition of classes means not only driving out the landlords and capitalists, which we accomplished with comparative ease. It also means abolishing the small commodity producers, who cannot be driven out or crushed. We must live in harmony with them; they can (and must) be remolded and reeducated only by very prolonged, slow, cautious organizational work." Obviously, what Lenin had in mind when he talked about "waging a 'bloody,' 'violent' and 'military' struggle" was not the petite-bourgeoisie or was not chiefly and basically meant for the petite-bourgeoisie. There is something amiss in the author's understanding and view.

In the second quotation, the author said: "...Lenin favored the establishment of an iron discipline and the thorough exercise of the dictatorship of the proletariat to counter the vacillation of the petite-bourgeoisie. However, the idea of using the method of dictatorship to deal with the petite-bourgeoisie was only taken as the last resort to save the socialist revolution at that time. In Lenin's own words, this method 'seems to be erroneous in principle, but it is only in this way that socialism can emerge.' ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 27, p 278)"

This passage was taken from Lenin's "Report on the Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government" delivered on 29 April 1918. The author did not quote the whole passage. Let us supply the missing part.

Lenin said: "We should demonstrate our strength. Yes, the petty proprietors and private owners are willing to help us proletarians topple the landlords and capitalists. However, they do not like organization and discipline; they oppose such things. Thus, we must wage the most resolute and merciless struggle against these petty private owners and proprietors. This struggle is of a different scale and is more difficult than other struggles. This seems to be erroneous in principle, but it is only in this way that socialism can emerge."

We can see clearly that in this passage Lenin never talked about "using the means of dictatorship to deal with the petite-bourgeoisie." He never mentioned this either in this passage or in the whole report. The author arbitrarily quoted this passage in order to prove that Lenin favored the practice of "using the means of dictatorship to deal with the petite-bourgeoisie." The author perhaps regarded "the most resolute and merciless struggle" as a synonym for the "means of dictatorship." I believe that he was wrong in doing so. In this very passage, Lenin pointed out the dual nature (or dual character) of the petite-bourgeoisie. Hence, the proletariat should accordingly adopt a double-dealing policy to handle the petite-bourgeoisie--a policy of "both unity and struggle" as our party commonly says. Such a policy does not at all mean the proletarian dictatorship. Even if Lenin's concept of "struggle" might contain the "factors" and "aspects" of dictatorship (please refer to "The Present Tasks of the Soviet Regime" and other articles), I believe without a doubt that the author should on no account regard "the most resolute and merciless struggle" as a synonym for the "means of dictatorship."

The author said: "Lenin maintained that an iron discipline should be established, and the dictatorship of the proletariat should be resolutely exercised in order to oppose the vacillation of the petite-bourgeoisie." This was a quotation from Lenin and the author inserted "in order" before the verb "oppose." This has completely distorted the original meaning of Lenin.

In the conclusion of the article entitled "On the Six Programs of the Present Tasks of the Soviet Regime" written in April and May 1918, Lenin said: "Establish an iron discipline and resolutely exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat and oppose the vacillation of the petite-bourgeoisie--this is the present general slogan." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 27, p 293)

Judging from this passage, and linking it with the whole context (and Lenin's other articles) in particular, we understand that the three tasks stressed in this passage were equally important. Of course, they are interrelated and different from each other and have their own independent character. The so-called "establishing an iron discipline" meant the task of the party and the proletariat, and the so-called "resolutely exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat" meant the necessity of "establishing a truly staunch revolutionary regime which could mercilessly suppress the oppressors and holligans." (ibid. p 292) [paragraph continues]

Of course, in order to accomplish these two tasks, the proletariat should eliminate the influence of the spontaneous forces of the petite-bourgeoisie and oppose the vacillation of the petite-bourgeoisie. In the meantime, only by "establishing an iron discipline and resolutely exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat" can the proletariat effectively overcome the influence of the spontaneous forces of the petite-bourgeoisie and stop its vacillation. However, the relations of these actions were not merely limited to the scope of establishing an iron discipline and resolutely exercising the proletarian dictatorship "in order to" oppose the vacillation of the petite-bourgeoisie. According to the understanding and interpretation of the author, "opposing the vacillation" of the petite-bourgeoisie has become the only purpose and task of "establishing an iron discipline and resolutely exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat." Such understanding and interpretation do not accord with Lenin's original ideas or the reality of Russia in 1918.

In conclusion, I would like to add a few words. Lenin repeatedly pointed out that vacillation was the nature of the petite-bourgeoisie. It vacillated between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and vacillated between the proletarian dictatorship and the bourgeois dictatorship. How should the proletariat deal with the vacillation of the petite-bourgeoisie? As I mentioned above, Lenin's views (or exposition) contained the "factors" and "aspects" of the means of dictatorship. However, we should on no account come to the conclusion that Lenin favored (or had once favored) the practice of "resolutely using the dictatorship of the proletariat" to "oppose the vacillation of the petite-bourgeoisie." If we erroneously interpret Lenin's ideas, we will probably commit the mistake of "failing to see the forest for the trees." In so doing, we will be completely unable to correctly understand Lenin's ideas.

Put forward the above-mentioned viewpoints in order to discuss them with the people concerned. It does not matter whether they are right or wrong. They are for reference only. Please do not hesitate to correct my mistakes, if you find any.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF INVESTIGATION

OW170256 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1231 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Report on 16 October RENMIN RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Grasp the Essentials of Investigation and Research"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--A contributing commentator's article in the 16 October RENMIN RIBAO points out that the key to successful work is effective investigation and research.

Expounding on the importance of investigation and research, the article, entitled "It Is Necessary to Grasp the Essentials of Investigation and Research," says there are two current slogans: seek truth from facts and emancipate the mind. Neither of these can be separated from investigation and research. In recent years, seeking truth from facts has more or less become common practice. However, there are still problems. In many cases, the principle of seeking truth from facts has not been earnestly followed. For instance, telling lies is still quite common. Generally speaking, there are two kinds of liars. One deliberately lies, that is, intentionally lies for a certain purpose or as a result of some sort of apprehension. The other lies unintentionally but does it so often that he has already formed a habit. Experience shows that seeking truth from facts cannot be done easily but must be done on the basis of careful investigation. In short, these two things always have to go together--investigation--research and seeking truth from facts.

The articles say: Emancipation of minds cannot be separated from investigation and research. In the past few years, we have emancipated our minds, putting forth a number of new policies and measures; and many comrades now dare to think, speak out and do things. These are directly related to investigation and research. However, we still have many old mental handicaps. They have become a set of unshakeable concepts which appear to be absolute sacrosanct truths. This is a direct result of the lack of investigation and research into actual conditions. For instance, people often confuse ownership with the mode of labor, which leads to many wrong ideas such as describing doing some business on one's own as capitalism. In fact, doing some business on one's own is not a special feature of capitalism. The characteristic of capitalism is employment of hired labor on the basis of capitalists owning the means of production.

Concerning the labor mode, there are different modes--collective labor and individual labor--for both physical and mental labor. Under the condition that public ownership of the means of production remains unchanged, certain collectives, in the light of their particular conditions, may distribute some labor among their individual workers and hold them responsible for accomplishing it. This is not taking the capitalist road; rather, it is a necessary measure suited to the backward condition of production forces. For many years we have not thoroughly investigated this issue or thought about it. Some individual comrades may have done some investigation and thought it over but they did not dare speak out. For nearly 2 decades we have not made good investigations, conducted research nor carefully considered problems. In many cases we have been careless and sloppy and feigned to understand the situation when in fact we did not. Without careful investigation and research, the constant emancipation of the mind is out of the question. Emancipation of the mind is closely related to the thorough understanding of the objective conditions and laws.

Effectively conducting investigation and research is a good remedy for subjectivism and bureaucracy in our leading organs. If our leading organs and cadres always conduct investigation and research to familiarize themselves with situations that arise, lies and bragging will be brought to light and a fine custom in which everyone tells the truth, is honest and conscientiously does his job will be established. When departments and units routinely conduct investigations and research, at all levels, subjectivism, bureaucracy and all tricks will find no markets.

On the means of conducting investigation and research effectively, the article says: First of all we should make wide and frequent contacts with the masses. When we want to familiarize ourselves with the situation, we must not get to know only a handful of people, especially the few individuals around us. (Because they understand every detail about their superiors and know what to say on a given occasion.) We should maintain contact with all kinds of persons, including those who have made mistakes, those who dare to speak, nonparty personages, the old and the young as well as ordinary people. In a nutshell, we should get to know all those who can and will give us information and knowledge.

The next thing is that we must not be cocky. We must learn from the masses in earnest and act as their pupils. We should be sincere and easy to approach. This is our style of study. In our conversation with others or at an investigation meeting, we must remember that we come to learn from the masses, not to put on sanctified airs or to go through undue formalities. It is necessary to urge others to speak and listen to the masses while paying special attention to opinions differing from our own and we must refrain from making long speeches. Our approach is to urge others to speak and to consult them on matters. In the course of investigation and research, we should take notice of the necessary statistics. This seems to be a question of methodology. But in fact it is a question of our attitude toward investigation and research. It asks us whether we want to gather some pieces of information about events so as to prove certain subjective views we hold or whether we want to understand the law of things through thorough investigation and research.

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The third means is that we must think things out seriously. Careful deliberation is a basic requirement for the entire course of investigation and research. Careless persons cannot be sent to investigate anything.

Fourth, we must read before we can do a good job in investigation and research. This means we should study Marxist theoretical viewpoints and master Marxism and use it as our ideological weapon. Conducting investigation and research, we cannot judge an event as it stands. Moreover, the means, tools and methods used in investigation and research should also be updated as the trend of the times surges forward.

The article concludes: Our party and country are in a period of change. As we look back on the past, it becomes necessary for us to sum up and digest many historical experiences and to correct and overcome many mistakes and miscalculations. We need to understand more new conditions and solve more new problems for the present and the future. So long as comrades of the whole party, especially our party's leading organs at various levels, conscientiously conduct investigation and research, we can persistently seek truth from facts, further emancipate our minds, adjust our line, principles and policies to better fit the actual conditions in the country and certainly do better work in various fields.

LATE REPORT: PENG ZHEN DISCLOSES GANG TRIAL TO BEGIN SOON

OW171246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--Trial of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques is expected to begin at the special court of the Supreme People's Court at the end of October or early next month. This was disclosed today by Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, when he met with Dr Thilo Pohlert, director of the DEUTSCHE PRESSE AGENTUR (DPA).

Peng Zhen said that the Ministry of Public Security had concluded its investigation and pretrial of the case and transferred it to the Special Procuratorate of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, which is expected to start a public prosecution against the two cliques with the special court in about a week. "According to Chinese law," he went on, "the defendants will have at least one week to consider after receiving copies of the bill of indictment. So the trial may begin at the end of this month or early next month."

Dr Thilo Pohlert and Mrs Pohlert arrived in Beijing on October 14 for a visit to China at the invitation of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. Peng Zhen answered Dr Pohlert's questions about the restoration and strengthening of China's socialist legal system. Present at the meeting were Wu Xinyu, deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee, and Zeng Tao and Mu Qing, director and deputy director of XINHUA news agency.

JIANGXI CCP HOLDS CONFERENCE ON EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

HK160646 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee held a conference on labor employment from 7 to 13 July [as heard] in Nanchang Municipality. The conference demanded that CCP committees and government departments at all levels emancipate their minds, relax policies, promote production and use every means to properly resolve the massive employment issue. During the conference, provincial CCP Secretary Ma Jikong and provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee member and Vice Governor Wang Shixian attended and spoke.

The conference seriously analyzed the achievements and problems in our province's employment situation. Since the establishment of the PRC 30 years ago, over 2 million people have found employment throughout the province. In particular, during the 3 years since the smashing of the gang of four, 300,000 unemployed youths in cities and towns have been given jobs. We have scored significant achievements, but there are still massive employment problems in our province. At the end of 1979, there were 260,000 people unemployed in cities and towns throughout the province; together with 100,000 more this year, there are 360,000 urgently seeking employment, on the one hand there are many people seeking employment, and on the other hand there is an excessive number of staff in many departments. Thus, we are facing dual pressures.

The reason why the current employment problem is so prominent lies in the 10 years' sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four. It is also because of mistakes in important questions of understanding and in important work over a long period of time, concerning production relations, we have gone beyond the standard of development of productive forces and inappropriately emphasized "large" and "public" and unsuitably stressed transition from "collective ownership" to "ownership by the whole people" and upgraded small collectives to large collectives. The collective and individual economy were restrained or even abolished. As regards the labor system, we have practiced centralized responsibility and distribution for many years, and as a result there is only one way of finding employment. There is only one outlet for the allocation of jobs; once past the gate, an iron rice bowl is assured concerning the employment policy, due to the sabotage done by Lin Biao and the gang of four, there was a time when we deviated from the correct policy of strict control in recruiting workers from rural areas. Thus, the agricultural population blindly flocked to the cities. At the same time, many educated youths in cities and towns were transferred to rural areas and there were more and more unemployed. The population growth got out of control, which greatly increased the pressure of employment.

During the 10 years of the Great Cultural Revolution, our province's population increased by 7.6 million, but only recruited 650,000 workers, 9 percent of the population growth. The irrational economic structure also aggravated the employment problem. Comparing 1979 with 1956, there was a population growth of 75 percent and the output value of industry and agriculture increased by 230 percent, but employment in commerce and the service trades only increased by 9 percent. Commercial and service trade networks and trial points were reduced down by 30 percent.

The conference held: The fundamental method of solving the employment problem is to emancipate the mind, relax policy, promote production and open up more opportunities. Under the centralized overall planning and guidance of the state, we must seriously implement the combined principle of having the labor departments introduce people to jobs and the unemployed voluntarily organize themselves to seek and find employment. According to our province's specific situation, we must stress carrying out the following seven tasks well.

1. Deepen understanding of the new employment principles and unite the thought and actions of the whole party. The new principle of employment stipulated by the central authorities has changed the old practice of centralized responsibilities and distribution and broken away from the old regulation that the labor forces are all hired by the state. This has changed the situation of having only one employment outlet to many outlets. This is an important policy decision in the course of readjusting the national economy. We must give extensive publicity to the new employment principle proposed by the party Central Committee and launch deepgoing and painstaking ideological education for the cadres and masses so as to merge their ideological understanding with the new principle of the central authorities.

2. Adopt effective measures to vigorously develop collective-ownership economy which assumes sole responsibility for its profits and losses. Nearly half the 300,000 who have found jobs in the province's cities and towns in the past 3 years are working in collective units. In 1980 and the coming 10 years, half of the unemployed personnel in cities and towns will also work in various collective ownership units. All localities must proceed from the actual local situation to develop the collective ownership economy, suit measures to the local situation and act according to their own capability. We can let urban neighborhoods organize collective economy units, or the unemployed can voluntarily organize themselves to run cooperatives or cooperative groups. We can also let qualified state enterprises support the unemployed in running cooperatives or establish collective-ownership plants. In suburban areas, we can set up farms or teams and joint agricultural-industrial-commercial ventures, primarily employing educated youths. We can also have communes run enterprises in rural areas. All these are good for promoting production enlivening the economy and expanding employment. We must follow the demands and policy stipulated by the central authorities and try our best to do the work well.

3. Appropriately develop an individual urban economy which does exploit others. Individual economy is a subsidiary and essential supplement of socialist economy. In the past, we criticized individual economy as capitalism. That was totally erroneous. Departments concerned should support individual economy. In connection with the local situation, all localities must encourage the unemployed to seek jobs themselves. At the same time, they should try to solve the existing problems of individual economy so that it will develop healthily.

4. Direct educated youth working in the countryside and mountain areas to the track of employment. In the past, we called for educated youths to work in the countryside and mountain areas, which was necessary under the historical conditions at that time. In the future, because the situation has changed, the methods will also be changed. However, we should still encourage educated youths to go to the countryside and places where the conditions are hard. Regarding the actual situation in our province, so long as we promote collective economy and suitably promote individual economy and open all avenues for employment, most educated youths in cities and towns will be able to obtain employment in the cities and towns in the future. As for those who must work in the countryside, we should assign them to the farms and brigades for educated youths in the suburban areas of the cities and towns and set up joint agricultural-industrial-commercial ventures. We will no longer scatter them throughout different production teams. While performing the work concerning educated youths, the current pressing problem is to properly arrange the individual situation of the 40,000 educated youths who are still in the production teams of the countryside. In particular, we must try our best to basically make arrangements this year for the 14,000 educated youths who were settled in production teams in the countryside before 1972.

5. Readjust the relevant policies and insure the implementation of the new employment principles. Devoting our major energy to urban collective ownership economy and suitably promoting individual economy will certainly overcome many practical problems and difficulties facing almost every department. This is not merely the business of the labor department and educated youths department, but the duty of the whole party and the government at all levels and all departments. Comrades of all departments must be promoters of the new employment principles of the central authorities, deepen their understanding, emancipate their minds, take measures and actively study problems which involve local departments and enthusiastically solve these problems.

6. Reform the secondary education system and energetically promote vocational education. Solving the employment problem must be integrated with reforming secondary education. We must devote major energy to building more vocational and technical schools and schools of other varieties, utilize every way to develop education and train more talented people so as to create more favorable employment conditions for the unemployed and improve the quality of the labor force. The education, labor and planning departments must promote a plan scheme to reform the secondary education structure as soon as possible that education for workers will be closely integrated with economic construction.

7. Strictly control labor recruited from rural areas, resolutely turn away laborers in excess of the plan, and make unified arrangements for rural laborers who have temporarily entered the towns. Because of the heavy task of arranging employment for unemployed youths, we must continue to strictly control the recruiting of labor from rural areas. The excess agricultural labor force must be absorbed locally and should not be allowed to blindly flock into cities and towns. As for the 220,000 laborers being used in excess of the plans, we must act according to the relevant stipulations of the State Council, persist in reducing the number and send them back. From now on, if any cities and towns need laborers for public projects or rural laborers, they must obtain approval from the labor department at the same level. The labor departments must control the urban and rural labor force in a unified way.

The conference pointed out: There are great difficulties concerning the current employment problems in our province. However, these difficulties will be overcome. We must be more far-sighted and bolder, grasp the important issue of employment and speed up the pace of the four modernizations.

HENAN MEETING FOCUSES ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, TASKS

HK170428 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Henan Provincial CCP Committee recently held a forum of secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees, which studied the question of how to further enliven the economy and speed up modernization in the province. The meeting proposed: We must continue to emancipate our minds and open up a new situation in reforming the economic system.

The meeting seriously studied and implemented the spirit of relevant central instructions and reviewed and summed up the work of reforming the economic system in the province in the past year. This reform began in August last year with the expansion of decisionmaking rights in enterprises. At present, there are 564 pilot projects in industrial and communications enterprises under all-people or collective ownership, and in basic-level enterprises of the finance and trade system. There are also pilot projects underway in taking complete responsibility for profit or loss, expanding decisionmaking rights in an entire trade, and expanding decisionmaking rights in construction enterprises. Statistics have already been compiled in 176 pilot project enterprises, which show that their production value and profits are higher than those in enterprises that are not pilot projects. All kinds of circulation channels have now been opened up. In finance, prefectures and municipalities have adopted the method of distinguishing between revenue and expenditure and taking full responsibility at different levels. Six pilot project enterprises under ownership by the whole people have started to institute the substitution of tax for profit, economic accounting and full responsibility for profit or loss. In addition we have also carried out reforms such as issuing loans for capital construction, taking full responsibility for expenditures, and readjusting the industrial, commercial and agricultural taxes. At the same time, following the principle of coordination between specialized departments, we have set up a number of specialized companies and general plants. We have established on a trial basis a number of agricultural-industrial-commercial joint enterprises and commune and brigade enterprise supply and marketing management departments. We have developed collective ownership enterprises and allowed the operation of individual handicraft businesses and small businessmen and hawkers. This has provided jobs for large numbers of unemployed people, enlivened the markets and afforded convenience for the people's daily life.

Of course a number of problems have also developed. First, some comrades have not yet been emancipated from the influence and force of habit of ultraleftist thought. Their thinking is ossified; they stick to old ways and dare not try out something new. Second, many cadres do not carry out study or research. They cannot understand commodity economy or the law of value and lack sufficient comprehension of the importance and urgency of reform. Third, reforms have been carried out in an incomplete way, and work has failed to keep abreast of ideology and organization. Fourth, we lack experience in integrating planning regulation with market regulation. Certain improper ways of doing things have appeared in economic life. Certain new contradictions have also arisen between industry and commerce and between industry and agriculture. It is not difficult to solve these problems in advance. At the same time, they prove in turn that reform of the economic system must be carried out in depth and breadth.

The fundamental aims of the current reform of the economic system are to mobilize the initiative of all aspects, organize all economic activities in a rational way, speed up the development of the social productive forces, improve the people's material and cultural life, and solve the problem of the fundamental guiding principle and road for Chinese-style socialist modernization. If we fail to understand this great significance, and to carry out reforms in a spontaneous way, there will be no hope of accomplishing the four modernizations. As far as the leaders are concerned, the true motive force for reform comes from within one's thinking. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to emancipate our minds, resolutely emancipate ourselves from the influence and force of habit of ultraleftist thought, and clearly understand in theory what commodity economy is, so as to suit the new situation and solve the new problems.

The meeting stressed: It is necessary to gradually promote the system of plant manager's responsibility under the leadership of the workers congress and hand over the expanded decisionmaking rights to the worker masses, to allow the laboring people to genuinely act as the masters. The workers congress is the power organ of an enterprise. It has the right to decide on and discuss major problems of the enterprise, elect or dismiss the leading administrators of the unit, and inspect and supervise the work of the enterprise's functional departments and their personnel.

On the question of joint enterprises, the meeting held: We should continue to carry out the principle of voluntariness and mutual benefit and economic rationality, and persistently follow the method of organizing things from bottom to top and combining top and bottom. Joint undertakings should benefit the development of production. We should not force the same pattern in all cases.

We must actively and steadily reform the structure of economic management, be determined to amalgamate or abolish duplicate administrative leadership departments, and gradually set up comprehensive committees for managing the economy. At the same time we should promote research, information, projection and other work and set up the corresponding organs to carry it out.

HUBEI PARTY SCHOOLS HOLD MEETING ON POLITICAL ECONOMY

HK170448 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Hubei's provincial, prefectural and municipal party schools recently held a forum in Xiangyang on the teaching of political economy. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the national party school forum on this topic, exchanged experiences in teaching political economy in party schools, discussed a number of major problems of economic theory in the current work of relaxing policies and enlivening the economy, and studied opinions on improving the quality of education.

The forum held: The contents of teaching political economy in party schools must be arranged in accordance with the demands of building the four modernizations and the mental state of those students studying in the schools. The series of principles and policies stipulated by the Central Committee since the third plenary session have effectively stimulated the development of the national economy. However, some cadres have muddled ideas about the party's line, principles and policies. They are also unable to distinguish in certain respects between capitalist and socialist things in economics. A major cause of this is that they lack correct understanding of socialist economic laws. The teaching of political economy in party schools must therefore be centered on the party's political line and be based on the actual condition of the students. It is necessary to get a good grasp of teaching basic economic theory, so that the students will understand in theory the correctness of the party's line, principles and policies.

The participants held: The teaching of political economy faces many new situations and problems in the building of the four modernizations. Many things cannot be found in books; or else they can be found, but conditions have now changed. It is necessary to carry out probes through social investigations and theoretical study and achieve new fruits to enrich the contents of teaching, so as to promote emancipation of the mind and stimulate the development of economic construction.

JILIN: WANG ENMAO ATTENDS SCIENCE CONGRESS

SK162338 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The second Jilin provincial congress of scientists and technicians ceremoniously opened in Changchun Municipality the morning of 14 October. This is a historic grand meeting of the provincial scientific and technological circles. It has been 22 years since the convocation of the first provincial congress of scientists and technicians in 1958. Implementing the guidelines of the second national congress of scientists and technicians, this congress will sum up the positive and negative experiences gained following the first provincial congress of scientists and technicians, discuss and define the principles and policies of the work of the scientific and technological association in the years to come and mobilize the broad masses of science association members and scientific and technological personnel throughout the province to contribute their wisdom and strength in promoting China's socialist modernization and accelerating the building of a marketable grain base in our province with one heart and one mind and with all-out efforts under the party's leadership.

Attending the opening ceremony in high spirits were some 700 representatives from 64 provincial-level specialized natural science societies, associations, research units and organizations in charge of popularizing scientific knowledge, as well as representatives and non-voting members from various prefectural, municipal, autonomous prefectural and county scientific societies and subordinate organizations.

Also attending the opening ceremony were leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Congress and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, Li Diping, Yu Lin, Yu Ke, Song Jiehan, Zhao Tianye, Liu Cikai, Zhang Kaijing, Liu Yunzhao, Yu Yifu, Zhong Mingbiao, Yan Zitao, Cui Cai and Xiao Danfeng.

Comrade Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, gave a cordial speech congratulating the successful opening of the second provincial congress of scientists and technicians. Comrade Wang Daren, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, addressed the opening ceremony on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee. He fully affirmed the work done by the provincial scientific and technological association following its resumption. He said: Over the past 3 years since the reactivation of the provincial scientific and technological association, it has mobilized and organized a great number of scientific and technological personnel to carry out various tasks involving the four modernizations in our province and has made great contributions on all fronts. This is beneficial to the promotion of tasks and competent persons and to the development of the national economy. In order to meet the needs of the construction of our province's socialist modernization and a marketable grain base, we must pay great attention to the role of scientists and scientific and technological workers.

After elaborating on the status and role of scientists and scientific workers in the four modernizations, Comrade Wang Daren said: The provincial CCP Committee has instructed the government departments concerned, on the basis of extensively heeding the views of the people and within proper limits, to map out specific stipulations for scientists and scientific workers concerning their livelihood, such as their political treatment, working conditions, housing and food grain supply and the selection of competent persons. These stipulations will soon be transmitted throughout the province and put into practice in all localities.

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Daren noted: The scientific and technological association is one of the mass organizations under the party's leadership. It is the party's link to unite and keep in touch with the broad masses of scientists and technicians, an assistant of the party in leading scientific and technological work and an organization of the scientists and workers in this field. Therefore, this association must bring democracy into full play, adhere to the mass line and preserve the atmosphere of freely airing views.

Representatives of the provincial Trade Union Council, CYL Committee, Women's Federation, Federation of Art and Literary Circles and the Provincial Military District gave congratulatory speeches at the congress and wished the congress success.

In the afternoon, Wu Xuezhou, chairman of the provincial Scientific and Technological Association, gave a work report of the association at the congress.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG TIMBER UTILIZATION FORUM--The first Heilongjiang provincial forum on the multipurpose use of timber concluded in Harbin 10 October. Forum participants discussed the 10-year development program and exchanged views concerning policies on the multipurpose use of timber. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG SUGAR REFINERIES--Most of the 22 sugar refineries in Heilongjiang Province were operating as of 10 October. The six largest refineries are now processing over 1,500 tons of beets daily. The province's total beet output this year more than doubled the 1979 output figures. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG FARM MECHANIZATION GROUP--On 12 October, Zhao Dezun, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Wang Luming, deputy provincial governor, received the composite work group sent by the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery to assist Heilongjiang Province's farm mechanization. They heard a briefing prepared by the department concerned. They will conduct grassroots research to help mechanize our province's agriculture. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG COUNTY-LEVEL ELECTIONS--Heilongjiang Province's direct county-level elections have been completed. All localities are busily holding people's congresses to elect the municipal, county and district people's congress standing committees and government personnel. According to statistics compiled by 21 counties, of the 6,560 county deputies elected, Communist Party members account for 65.8 percent, and non-party members for 34.2 percent. Among the deputies, 8.1 percent are workers, 45.2 percent are peasants, 9.2 percent are personages from cultural, educational and scientific and technological circles, 32 percent are cadres, 1.1 percent are from PLA units and 4.3 percent are laborers. Women and minority nationalities are also represented. According to statistics compiled by 14 counties which had convened people's congresses, of 96 county heads and deputy county heads, 35 persons are below 45 years of age. Other statistics issued by 16 counties reveal that among the elected 110 county heads and deputy heads, 31 are college graduates or vocational school graduates. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Oct 80 SK]

LIAONING AGRICULTURE RESEARCH GROUP--The 30-member agricultural research group composed of experts and professors concluded its 1-month-long research in Liaoning Province's sandy and arid western areas. On 11 October the group briefed leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Government on methods to prevent soil erosion. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 80 SK]

QINGHAI GOVERNOR OUTLINES POLICIES AT PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

SK170138 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpts] At the 13 October plenary meeting of the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress, Governor Zhang Guosheng stated:

In accelerating the development of agriculture and animal husbandry, it is necessary to rely first on policy and second on science. In conducting economic work, it is necessary to rely on the party's policies. At present, the main obstacle to implementing the party's policies remains the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line and the existing feeling that cadres are afraid of being labeled as rightists and the masses are afraid of changes. What they are primarily afraid of is the recurrence of the premature transition of the basic accounting unit from the production team to the brigade when both of them are still poor, and of being blamed for training behind capitalism.

Such accumulated anxieties are meaningless. We should resolutely believe in the stability and continuation of the CCP Central Committee's line, principle and policy. We should also believe that the policies adopted by the party for this year were not drawn up arbitrarily. This was a strategic decision made by the CCP Central Committee in line with the current actual situation in the national economy, the urgent need to accelerate the pace of the four modernizations, and the most important experience obtained from our lessons in scoring achievements over the past 30 years.

In his government work report, Governor Zhang Guosheng stated: Over the past year and more, we have readjusted the proportionate relationship among industry, agriculture and animal husbandry. We have also increased the proportion of investments in agriculture and animal husbandry. For example, the proportion invested in agriculture and animal husbandry was 21 percent in 1978, and has been raised to 30.4 percent this year.

In agriculture, we have also readjusted the proportionate relationship between plant breeding and planting work and the proportion of grain and cash crops, as well as the scale of production teams. As a result, the right of production teams to self-determination has been respected and the various relevant systems of production responsibility have been established or improved. According to the principle of resting and building up strength, the province has reduced the volume of grain procurement by more than 100 million jin and has carried out tax cuts and implemented exemptions for the poor production teams in agricultural and animal-raising areas and for those counties which also enjoyed tax cut or exemption privileges prior to 1980. We have increased the construction funds for agriculture and livestock and have granted interest-free or low-interest loans. All of this has been warmly supported by the commune members of various nationalities.

In view of the autumn harvest, the total output of grain and oil-bearing seeds will surpass that of 1979. The survival rate of various animals has increased by 8.6 percent compared with 1979, and the death rate of adult animals has been much lower. It is estimated that the total number of livestock in the province will surpass the 1979 level.

In his government work report, Governor Zhang Guosheng stressed: Success in agriculture and animal husbandry cannot be divorced from scientific management and methods. He stated: Doing a good job in building pastoral areas and solving the problem of forage grass for animals is the main issue in developing provincial animal husbandry.

Improving the soil is also an important task in developing provincial agriculture. Governor Zhang Guosheng emphasized in particular: Dry spells and rain shortages constitute a major obstacle in our provincial agricultural production. In particular, a spring drought usually causes an extremely serious threat to agricultural production. Therefore, our arduous and prolonged tasks in agricultural development are to preserve water, improve the soil and combat drought.

(Wang Jinxian), chairman of the provincial Planning Commission, delivered a report. He said: Through preliminary readjustment in the proportionate relationship among major sectors of the national economy in the past year and more, our province has been able to develop its national economy in a more balanced way. Also, through enterprise consolidation and reforms in some economic managerial systems, we have been able to make the economy flourish.

(Wang Jinxian) said: In implementing the various rural economic policies in 1979, we laid emphasis on agriculture and animal husbandry and followed a principle of paying equal attention to agriculture and animal husbandry. Last year we converted 380,000 mu of farmland in pastoral areas into forage grass. This provided some material conditions to reduce the death rate of animals. We exempted some pastoral areas from handing grain over to the state or reduced their grain procurement quotas. The total amount of grain exempted or reduced in these areas was 10 million jin. We also increased the food grain for herdsmen by 12 million jin.

(Wang Jinxian) continued: In agricultural areas, we began to change our measures which gave one-sided emphasis to grain production. We began to implement the policy of comprehensively developing farming, animal husbandry, forestry, sideline production and fisheries, readjusted in a more reasonable way the proportion between different crops and resumed feasible crop rotation systems. Making use of our natural resources, we expanded fields of oil-bearing crops by 178,000 mu, making it possible to increase the total output of oil-bearing seeds by 28.9 percent over the 1978 figure.

(Wang Jinxian) said: After readjustment, the industrial and capital construction fronts promoted light and textile industries with animal byproducts as raw materials and increased investments in farmland and livestock breeding improvement projects. Investments in the capital construction of light and textile industries increased from 4.4 percent in 1978 to 5.6 percent in 1979, and investments in farmland and livestock breeding improvement projects increased from 21 to 24 percent. We reduced the investments in heavy industry from 37.1 percent in 1978 to 30.7 percent in 1979. In 1979 and 1980 112 projects, including the (Qinggang) and (Xiangcang) collieries, have been canceled or suspended.

(Wang Jinxian) said: In developing collectively owned enterprises, we did some experimental work and studies in giving greater autonomy to enterprises, gave play to the regulatory function of the market, organized production according to demands and established joint enterprises. We did all this in line with the relevant policies of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and have gained some experience, improved management and increased economic results.

Governor Zhang Guosheng also said in his report on the work of the provincial people's government: We must realistically readjust and successfully strengthen the leading bodies of people's governments at all levels in order to make the four modernizations a success. Efforts must be made to gradually achieve the formation of leading bodies composed of young, professionally competent and knowledgeable cadres. People's governments at all levels must prudently select and promote the leading cadres of their various departments in order to ensure the implementation of the organizational line.

In readjusting the leading bodies, it is necessary to heed political unity. Those who still stick to the reactionary stand of Lin Biao and the gang of four, oppose the line, principles and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the CCP Central Committee, those who retaliate against others on account of their individual grudges, those who engaged in beatings and acts of smashing and looting during the great cultural revolution and those double-dealers with low political integrity who seized the opportunity to secure personal gains should never be allowed to join the leading bodies. Incompetent leading cadres should be appropriately reassigned in line with their abilities.

People's governments at all levels should reduce the number of cadres and streamline their administrations by carefully choosing cadres from higher organs to replenish the grassroots in order to enhance the forefront of production.

By so doing they can become efficient leading bodies that maintain close links with the masses and can be charged with the important tasks of achieving the four modernizations.

Governor Zhang Guosheng urged in his report that people's governments at all levels earnestly overcome and correct inaccuracies in accordance with the four measures put forth by Comrade Hua Guofeng on overcoming bureaucracy. We should never allow officials to place themselves above the masses, act as lords and masters, ride roughshod over others and seek special privileges. Leading cadres at all levels must fully carry forward democracy, be humble and discreet, treat others as equals, listen to the masses with an open mind and consciously accept supervision by the masses. We must protect the legal right of those who make criticisms; we must not allow retaliation.

In his report, Governor Zhang Guosheng also said: We have achieved relatively rapid growth in the light and textile industries this year. Textile industry enterprises under the authority of the province have fulfilled 76.6 percent of their annual plans, up 35.2 percent over the corresponding 1979 period. So far more than 110 textile and light industrial products have gone into mass production; some of these products have been marketed.

Governor Zhang Guosheng emphasized: We should vigorously develop light and textile industries with livestock products as their raw materials in line with the strong points of our province's natural resources. Emphasis should be put on wool spinning, carpets and hide processing. Efforts should be made to increase varieties and designs and produce more high-quality and top-brand products in order to raise our competitiveness both in international and domestic markets. He also called for developing light and textile industrial products needed by minority nationalities.

In his report on Qinghai's 1980-81 economic plans, (Wang Jinxian) said: In 1979, our province witnessed an increase in the volume of commercial purchases and sales, an active retail market in both urban and rural areas and comparatively rapid growth in the volume of commodities purchased for export.

He said: Commercial departments have actively expanded sources of goods to increase market supplies. They have also opened trade fairs, introduced negotiated purchases and sales and allowed industrial departments to market part of their products. The volume of purchases and sales grew markedly.

In 1979, the total volume of retail sales of commodities reached 830 million yuan, up 8.4 percent over the 1978 figures. Industrial products sold in rural areas in 1979 increased 23.4 percent in value over the previous year. Of 44 major consumer goods, 27 registered supply increases over 1978 figures.

In 1979, the annual purchase plan of commodities for export was overfulfilled and the total purchases reached 69.31 million yuan, up 6.5 percent over the 1978 figure. Purchases of commodities for export for the January-August period of 1980 increased 75.8 percent in value over the corresponding 1979 period.

Provincial Governor Zhang Guosheng also spoke about education in his government work report. He said:

Vigorously developing education, particularly the education of minority people, is especially significant in our province. In developing the education of minority people, we should implement the policy of establishing boarding, public and full-time schools and concentrating them in certain areas as well as the principle of running different kinds of schools of varying length of schooling to suit local conditions, and strive to build boarding schools in all necessary areas in 3 to 5 years. Meanwhile, we should consolidate and improve the teaching standards of herding-study primary schools. In areas where people of Hui and Salar nationalities live, girls' schools or girls' classes should be established if conditions permit. We should make greater efforts to look after the life of the students of minority middle schools and autonomous schools so that the students will keep their minds on studying and their parents can ease their minds.

In the next few years, provincial colleges and universities should try to open classes for minority people. It is also necessary to grasp the education of minority teachers in order to train teachers for minority people. In an effort to improve the education of minority people and liven up their cultural activities, the province has tentatively decided to build cinemas and theaters to enable all minority people to have places to see movies in 2 or 3 years.

XINJIANG PEOPLE HELP PLA UNITS STORE WINTER SUPPLIES

OWL51537 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0712 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Urumqi, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The people's government and the people of all nationalities in the high and cold Altay mountain area near the northwestern border of the motherland have vigorously helped PLA border troops store supplies for the winter so as to ensure timely and rapid transfer and ample supply of daily necessities and military supplies for the winter for all the PLA border detachments.

In some mountainous areas in the Altay region where a number of PLA border detachments are stationed, drops of water soon turn into ice after mid-September every year. Heavy snow seals the mountains after National Day. All service transportation is disrupted. Ice and snow do not melt until the end of June. Therefore, it is necessary to ship all 9-month winter supplies to where they are needed before the end of September every year. As early as summer this year, leading cadres in the Altay region have led a work team to visit various border PLA units to solicit opinions and study the local situation so as to improve the work for providing military supplies. After receiving the requisition list from the PLA units, the food supply bureau in the area immediately held a meeting of all the people concerned and set up a military supply team. It worked out a plan to supply grain and oil to the military on a priority basis and make sure the PLA units will receive ample supplies. In order to make sure that the border guards have good flour on hand, the food supply bureau sent out trucks to bring in a supply of fresh wheat. The workers of all nationalities in the flour mill took immediate action to process the wheat. In past years, corncobs were supplied to feed military horses. This year corn kernels have been supplied for the convenience of the PLA units. In the past, border PLA units had to contact local communes and production brigades to buy the vegetables they needed in winter. This year many communes and production brigades have taken the initiative to contact the various border PLA units in early spring, offering to supply vegetables. The agricultural team of an animal husbandry farm in Altay county set aside some 20 mu of good farmland to grow vegetables. It has provided a nearby border guard post with tens of thousands of jin of fresh vegetables. Many animal husbandry teams of the Kazakh nationality have also helped border guard posts store ample horse feed.

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